

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. II

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 5, 1911

NUMBER 5

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of
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a Specialty

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Southern Textile Bulletin

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 2

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 5, 1911

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Work of the Tariff Board

Chairman Emery before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

THE first official statement emanating from the Tariff Board as to its methods and work in the effort to secure information to be used for the purpose of scientifically revising the cotton goods schedule was made by Professor H. C. Emery, chairman of the board as follows:

In view of the unusual investigation which the Tariff Board is making into the business of members of this association, it is not unnatural that you should ask me to come to this annual meeting and explain something of the nature and significance of our undertaking. I am glad to do this, not merely because it is only responding fairly to a fair request, but because it enables me, and those of my associates who are here, to make the acquaintance of many of your members whom we have not known before personally. Such meetings ought to lead to a clearer knowledge and undertaking of a problem which is of great interest to all of us and of wide importance to the community at large.

From the beginning our policy has been as far as possible to study an industry in its own home; to co-ordinate a study of the figures with a study of the processes in the mills themselves to visit merchants in their offices and manufacturers in their mills in order to talk with them on their own ground and learn so far as we can the peculiarity of each locality. In some quarters this has been considered improper conduct and every visit to a mill has been viewed with suspicion by one party, and every visit to a mill's customer with misgivings by some party. However, we have seen no other fair course in seeking the desired information than to go to those places where such information is to be found.

Our purpose is to secure, so far as possible, all the facts needed for the logical application of whatever principle of tariff taxation the public may decide to adopt and to arrange and tabulate these facts so as to make them easily available to those to whom the determination of tariff legislation has been entrusted by the constitution and the will of the people.

What degree of taxation shall be adopted by Congress or approved by the people is no concern of the

present Tariff Board nor should it concern any Tariff Commission of the future. That must always remain a matter for the duly elected representatives of the people. It is not for us to determine rates or suggest rates; to determine how much protection should be granted, or on which commodities the government should raise its revenues. But granted that Congress and the people have determined on a certain general policy, such an investigation as ours would furnish the knowledge on which to apply it in detail, so as to get the actual results desired. It frequently has happened in the past, not only in the case of the tariff, but in the case of legislation in many other lines that laws intended to secure a certain condition of affairs have resulted in quite a different condition of affairs. This has been the result of inadequate knowledge or incomplete consideration of the factors involved. In all cases, however, it is only the function of an investigating board to show what the facts are and what results might be expected from a change. Whether the change be desirable or not is for them to say.

An investigating board ought, after sufficient experience to be able to show what kind of duty would prevent foreign competition altogether; what kind of a duty would permit foreign competition when business is good and the demand active; what kind of a duty would permit vigorous but not disastrous competition at all times; what kind of a duty would make domestic production in a certain industry so unprofitable as to force a wide curtailment of the industry at home and the substitution of the foreign for the home-made article. But which of these conditions is best for the welfare of the whole country is purely a question for the people, through Congress, to decide.

One thing ought to be noted, namely, that all general tariff measures, whether intended for protection or for revenue only, which have ever been seriously considered in this country involve the taxation of a large number of articles which compete with the same

or similar articles produced at home. Consequently, such taxes even if laid on a revenue basis are in some measure protective and have a corresponding effect on the industry. Whether any duty is prohibitive, highly protective, or very slightly protective, all depends on the conditions of competition that have to be carefully studied.

You gentlemen know that it would be easy to find a single ad valorem rate of duty on cotton fabrics which would be practically prohibitive on cheaper grades where the value of the material is very great in proportion to labor, and yet would allow large importations of the higher grades where the material is a small proportion of the cost. It would not be a function of an investigating board to express opinions as to the wisdom of such a measure, but simply to study carefully the facts, so that the public might know what goods would be excluded and what goods probably admitted under such legislation.

There are many who believe strongly that whatever principle of legislation is adopted whether that of high protection, moderate protection or tariff for revenue only, the relative conditions of industry in this country and abroad ought to be continuously studied by officials whose work is especially devoted to that subject so that the probable effects of any class of legislation may be fully understood. In no case, however, should such officials allow themselves to be swayed in any manner by any personal theories as to free trade or protection, any prejudice as to party welfare, or any loyalty to sectional interest. A Tariff Board should neither propose nor dispose (these are functions of Congress); it should merely disclose.

It is with these ideas in mind that its examination into the cotton industry. In order to make this inquiry thorough and fair, we had to ask for much confidential information as to the inner details of your business. I can scarcely express too strongly our recognition of the promptness and willingness with which these requests were granted when their real nature and purpose

were known. We have asked access to your books and records, your inventories, your financial statements, and your balance sheets, and with rare exceptions, these have been turned over to our agents without reservation. You have only asked that this material should be treated fairly by the board and be held in strict confidence so far as your competitors are concerned. I consider it a high compliment to the integrity and efficiency of our agents that you should have been willing to turn over to them so unreservedly this complete and confidential information, and I am glad to take this opportunity publicly to express my gratification at this confidence, and my own conviction that they deserve it. We realize what labor, annoyance and expense this has caused your own officers and agents. As you know, we have not left schedules to be filled out by you, but in all cases the figures have been filled out by our own agents directly from your books. At times this has involved a force of several men working in the office of a single concern for a period of five or six weeks, with all the consequent disturbance of the work of your own office force. Our representatives have been received with uniform patience and courtesy. In the annals of industrial investigation by this or any other government, it would be hard, I think, to duplicate this complete surrender of private information, books and records under no compulsion of legal process.

I wish to say a word regarding our inquiry into costs. It should not be supposed that the cost of production is the only element of the tariff problem. The problem involves many elements relating to manufacturing, converting, merchandizing (wholesale and retail), transportation and the like. An inquiry for tariff purposes should aim to show not only relative costs of manufacturing here and abroad, but should cover all the factors which determine relative conditions of competition, or relative advantages and disadvantages in home and foreign markets. But among these the cost problem is perhaps the most vital, and I shall confine myself to that topic during the balance of my remarks. One thing

(Continued on next Page)

Work of The Tariff Board.

(Continued from Page 3)

I wish to emphasize in this regard is that the matter of getting relative costs in the case of staple products is practicable as well as important.

There has been much discussion of this question and many doubts have been expressed as to whether, in view of the great difference of cost under different conditions of production in the same country, such an inquiry could be carried to any successful conclusion. I am convinced that in the case of staple articles, this can be done with sufficient accuracy for tariff purposes. I speak with all the more confidence because I was, myself, one of the doubters at the outset. I believed that much information of great value could be secured even if a detailed inquiry into costs should not prove feasible, and I frankly expressed my doubts on this last point.

Since then I have become convinced by experience that my own doubts in the matter were exaggerated. So far as yarns and staple cotton fabrics are concerned, we are confident that our results are accurate and furnish a thoroughly sound basis of comparison.

At the very outset of our work, our first problem was to establish certain general principles of cost accounting as a guide to all our investigations into different industries. In view of the conflicting theories and practices in this regard, the problem was far from simple. The next problem was to adopt these general principles in detail to the peculiarities of a particular industry by careful conference with practical men in the trade. This was done first for chemicals, then for pulp and paper, and thirdly for cotton.

In the preparation of the cotton schedule some weeks were spent by our agents, including statisticians, cotton trade experts, and accountants trained in cotton manufacturing, in study both the books and the processes at various mills, and their results were submitted to the board for final revision. They may not exactly fit the cost accounting methods of individual mills, but they come as near to meeting the requirements of the industry as a whole as is practically possible, and have proved themselves easily adjustable to all mills employing modern cost methods.

It has, of course, been impossible in the time allowed us to cover all the mills of the country on this detailed and thorough basis, but we are confident that with due regard to the necessity of getting representative mills, much thoroughness will give fairer results than a superficial survey of all the mills. As it is, we are covering a very fair proportion of the industry.

In determining upon the particular mills from which to take out cost figures, we have been governed by several conditions. We have first attempted to take representative mills on their particular classes of products in the several

localities. Occasionally we have to and up no special data from the manufacturer, but even where permission was granted we have had to omit several mills because their records were not sufficiently complete to warrant our attempting to figure their costs.

Let me, in a few words, give a brief description of the exact nature of our investigation. All papers pertaining to a plant are given an identification number at the Tariff Board office immediately upon their receipt, and the name of the plant appears in no way in connection with any figures or data. This assures complete secrecy as to individual mills. For the purpose of simplifying the tabulation of our results, we divide the plant into the "Spinning Mill" and the "Weaving Mill"; the former including picking, carding, spinning, spooling, twisting, and either raw stock or skein dyeing, the remainder of the processes being included in the weave mill.

Schedule 1 covers general information, such as number of spindles and looms operated, classes of goods manufactured, etc.

Schedule 2 covers the equipment and operations of the spinning mill, giving data regarding the date the plant was erected, total number of employees, working hours, power data, machinery equipment, yarn organization and a complete report in detail of all the wages paid and the work performed.

Schedule 3 covers the cost of manufacture in the spinning mill, and is a report of all expenditures for a given period, covering materials used (cotton and dye-stuffs), labor, works, expenses (supplies, fuel, repairs and maintenance, general help, teaming, office and administrative expense), fixed charges (depreciation, taxes and insurance) and the value of wastes sold. To this is added a report of the pounds spun of each size of yarn and spindles operated, for the purpose of making the proper distribution of the moneys expended upon each kind of yarn.

Schedule 4 gives the equipment and operation of the weave mill, which covers the same information obtained in Schedule 2 for the spinning mill.

Schedule 5 covers the cost of manufacture in the weave mill and includes the same items of cost as the spinning mill, namely, the materials used, labor, work expenses, fixed charges and waste, with the additional item of selling expenses. With this, we show the organization of the cloths produced, the pounds or yards of each, with the high and low selling prices that prevailed during that period.

As a supplemental report we take the financial statements for a period of ten years, or as long as they are obtainable.

Our cost data are taken for a period of a year, or six months (and in a few cases, a quarter), depending upon the records at the mill and the variety of cloths manufactured, and this period is selected with a view to covering as large a proportion of machines operated as pos-

sible. In all cases, the figures are taken from the actual records at the mill—from the ledger and manufacturing accounts, pay rolls, etc., and from these results we figure our own costs.

The question of extending costs of yarns and cloths is a matter that is subject to considerable discussion, but those of you whose mills we already have taken will agree with me that our methods, while generalizing in some respects, are thoroughly equitable; in fact, at none of the mills so far taken have they been questioned.

Briefly, our methods of distribution and cost finding are as follows:

In the fine fancy mills, manufacturing a large variety of cloths, requiring a wide range in counts, it has been necessary for us to go into some little detail in order to get equitable costs of the yarn. While we know of several of these mills that figure their yarn in proportion to the number of yarn itself (or as it is usually expressed on the "average number basis"), we did not consider this a fair basis because it makes the cost of fine yarns too low and coarse yarns too high. We, therefore, figure the carding labor cost in proportion to the fine roving or jack spindles operated on the several rovings; the spinning labor (i. e., the cost of spinner and doffer or back-boy) where obtainable, is figured directly from the prices paid for these two operations, and the remainder of the spinning cost distributed on the spindle basis, and where this could not be done, the entire cost of spinning is apportioned on the spindle basis; the cost of spooling is apportioned on the basis of the spooler spindles operated on the several warp yarns. From these distributions, the total cost of each yarn is obtained. The cloth costs are then extended by using the actual per cents of warps and filling yarn in each cloth, to which is added the labor cost of weaving (figured from the prices paid per cent to weave) and the other expenses of the weave mill apportioned on the loom basis. This total gives us what might be called the total conversion cost of each cloth.

In the mills on standard prints and sheetings, and those mills in which the production is confined to very similar construction, there are only a few different yarns spun and the counts will vary but little. In these mills, for the yarn cost, the labor is distributed on the average number basis, and all general expenses of the spinning mill are apportioned on the spindle basis, the total giving the cost of each yarn. The cloth costs are obtained from the cost of the yarns and the per cents of warp and filling in each cloth, to which is added the weaving labor and general expenses on a poundage basis, the result being the total conversion cost.

The cotton cost is based upon the actual waste made at each mill as shown by their records, due allowance being made for any variation in stock in process that would affect the value of the stock in the finished product.

I will add, that all extra or "special" items of cost, such as dyeing, twisting, shearing or lapet weaves, etc., that are not referred to in the general outline above, are equitably apportioned to the particular processes or cloths to which they apply. Also in mills in which the yarn cost is figured on the actual poundage of the yarn spun, these costs are equitably appreciated to allow for the weave mill waste so as to give the correct cost of the yarn in the cloth. Where the yarn cost is based on the actual yarns in the cloth produced, this appreciation is of course omitted.

The costs as determined by our method of extension are, of course, always submitted and checked up with the officials of the mill, and in case of any serious divergence, which is rare, the discrepancy is run down and our figures corrected if proved in error.

In tabulating these results, our reports will show just how much of each cost is labor, as well as the general and administrative cost, the cotton cost and the charge for depreciation. The two latter items, cotton and depreciation, we will charge to each mill at the same figure in order to put them on the same basis. For instance, if one manufacturer has been fortunate in making a good cotton contract and has a wide margin over his competition on the cost of cotton alone, we shall consider not only his actual cost, but the cost of both mills on the basis of the same purchase price of cotton in order to make their respective costs comparable. On depreciation, we shall determine upon a standard per cent, to be charged for buildings and machinery and apply it to all the mills, regardless of the amount actually carried on the books. This will put all the mills on the same footing.

This is an outline of one part of our cost investigation. In addition to this, we are carrying on a supplemental investigation of cost by means of a series of samples. We have a number of samples which represent every class of fully 90 per cent. of all cotton goods marketed in this country; we are getting the costs of those of the samples made in each of the mills that we have taken, and besides this, we will get the cost of manufacture of these samples from a number of other mills wherever they are made, these sample costs to be figured by the manufacturer himself and accepted by us at his cost.

It is not possible to explain in detail the other lines of investigation to which I have referred, but I should, of course, say that we are not confining the investigation to the manufacturer or to his mill costs. You will be interested to know that the investigation extends from the manufacturer through the commission house and jobber to the consumer, showing the relation of the manufacturers' cost and mill price to the prices paid at different stages down to the purchase of the article by the consumer.

The Manufacturer and Textile Education

By Arthur H. Gulliver before National Association
of Cotton Manufacturers

INDUSTRIAL education has been reported upon by commission and by individual. Several manufacturers have written their views on the subject and it seems that all that we can offer at this time is a resume of several previously prepared articles with some notes upon the same that may be of greater or less value to the members.

Confining our study to the textile field we find the courses of industrial education to be the correspondence school, the mill apprenticeship and the textile school.

The correspondence schools have prepared courses in most, if not all, the different departments of textile manufacture. The theoretical construction from the text book combined with every day application of the same by the textile worker, has been the means of elevating many of those who are dependent upon this industry for their livelihood. Besides the co-operative feature of text book instruction and functional application the student will acquire splendid habits of study and observation, under the indirect guidance of an instructor whom he knows only by the pen signature upon his examination papers. Important a place as this method has, in our educational system, it has a serious drawback. It lacks the personal contact and inspiration of the leader of thought and action who is in charge of the student's work. This has been and always will be the greatest element in education and in very few branches of industry is it more in evidence than in that in which we are interested. One of the favorable points in this method is the widespread influence of its courses, — hamlets and factory villages far removed from textile schools, are reached by it and individuals who are not in a position to attend even the local schools, are given a knowledge of the principles of the industry.

An official of one of the larger woolen companies, operating several different mills, told the writer that the best returns they had received for money expended, resulted from taking a good carder away from his mill position and sending from mill to mill, spending such time as was necessary with each overseer and endeavoring to instruct them in the handling of their respective rooms and also aid them in solving the problems that from day to day are brought to their attention. Not a correspondence course, not a regular apprenticeship, but a personal instruction in card room methods.

A prominent machine builder has employed a traveling instructor for several years, visiting various mill in which his machines have been installed. Quite a number of employees who have been instructed by this man are profiting by the same.

Apprenticeship was considered in earlier days a haphazard system and the part-time plan is used to ad-

vantage as a systematical course of instruction by which to give the youths a complete mastery of the trade. It was the imparting of a knowledge of each distinct process of manufacture, under the watchful eye of a master workman. It was a very decided form of vocational education but we are inclined to believe that some of the "whens and whys" of the textile industry were omitted in the older days because of the limited environment and the much more limited character of the output of a mill. Many of these earlier apprentices became specialists in that particular class of fabric which was the product of his Alma Mater.

The remaining source of instruction is by the textile schools. Let us make a closer study of these and their results. For practical deductions we will separate the work into two sections, the elementary and the advanced courses. By the elementary course we would refer to that which comes in direct contact with the mill operator.

Results of Instruction.

With the gradual introduction of automatic machinery much of the old time personal skill is not called for, but expert machine tenders are in demand. If the operator is a spinning frame tender, his advancement is because of his beginning a better spinning frame tender. We find this is true in all departments. The operator who can keep his or her machines running constantly, and whose output is superior to that of a less skilled attendant, is the one who has the preference. The evening classes of our textile schools are one of the best illustrations of this method of imparting industrial education. Consider the class of pupils that present themselves for enrollment at the opening of each school term. Take this untrained class often unfamiliar with the very simplest elementary branches, give them the encouraging guidance of an interested instructor and observe the splendid results. Some of the most enthusiastic textile people I have ever met were at the graduation of these same scholars. Of these some are never going to be master workmen in the different branches of our industry, but most of them are going to be better workmen.

The second department of the textile school remains to be considered. The results of the instruction imparted in the advanced grade is best studied by an examination of the positions occupied by the graduates of the different institutes. These graduates are usually found in one of the following groups: First, the machine operator who has acquired a more than ordinary skill in handling his machine and can impart that information to others; second, the designer or originator of new organizations, either in fabrics or in process of manufac-

ture; thirdly, the expert investigator or systematizer; and fourthly, the executive leader and director; a fifth group is rarely met with, yet it is as important to the industry as any of the other four. I refer to the master workman, be he the carder or spinner, the expert wool-sorter or practical finisher. These cannot be produced in the confinement of the school building but are the joint product of that institute and the mill itself, and are we not in need of as many of these, this fifth group, as we are of all the other four combined.

We have all noticed the improvement that these textile graduates have made since they, as individuals, entered the institutes as candidates for a position on the platform on Commencement Day. Most of them were already provided with a parchment, which suggested some of the various processes through which they had passed during earlier school days. Considerable mathematical treatment and some language culture had been applied. This latter, however, was somewhat unevenly distributed between foreign and domestic. Its value is questionable. Perhaps a little manual training had also been imparted; as, several other branches have been introduced into the student's curriculum, enough of each of these to show the undetermined nature of previous training, if such we would call it. Now any mill man receiving an assortment of fibres of such a character, and which he was expected to transform into a suitable commercial fabric, would have discarded the entire package at once. Yet it is only a fair examination and description of the material from which the Textile School instructor is expected to fill up the vacancies that time and trade expansion are making. This may seem a very serious criticism of our elementary school system, but we do not think it is wholly uncalled for. When a skilled carpenter needs a new hammer handle, he does not take the first stick off the wood pile, but carefully selects that piece of raw material that he considers best suited to be transformed into the handle that is to be a link in the application of the propelling force in his daily work.

Besides the criticism already made, that applies indirectly to these schools, let us present one other. Why do we have so small a number of graduates that are capable of taking a master workman's position? This is a very direct and also a very important question. Are the ten or twelve schools along our Atlantic Coast in a position to supply the call that is increasing every day, not alone a call for designers, dyers, or executives, but for master workmen, who, like the apprentice of old, is learning by doing things; those things including the handling of the fibre

through all the processes, for it is by becoming intimately acquainted with the material itself that progress is made.

Some time ago the statement was made that considering the number of persons benefited, the textile school required the most expensive equipment and that the cost per student was greater than in any other educational institution. From figures that have been obtained since then, it is quite possible to convince anyone that such is the case.

The various machines are thus placed in the same class as the liquid from the reagent bottle in the chemical laboratory, ready at any time for a test, but not quite sufficient for a commercial demonstration.

The methods of instruction in the chemical laboratory and the mechanical laboratory are not usually the same. The student must himself master the situation and can only master it by a long enough manipulation of the fibre, or working of the machine in order to become familiar with its particular operation. While it is possible to obtain many textile machines very nearly human in their automatic action, yet each one has some peculiarity that must be mastered by the operator, and such mastery is a necessity before the master workman is entitled to such title. Again, many processes through which the fibre of fabric must pass demand skill that can only be acquired by failing to do rather than by doing the right thing. It is through making mistakes and then learning how not to make them, that one gains the greatest confidence in himself. Now all of this requires time, stock, expensive maintenance and experienced leadership. The last of these is the portion allotted to the school instructors. They have the equipment and the expense will be readily met as soon as results are shown that will convince the manufacturer of the practicability of the plan.

All of the textile schools have calls for financial aid from students or would-be-students; these calls, owing to the present endowments, they are not always able to meet. A few scholarships from our manufacturers or corporations would be most acceptable, these scholarships being limited to students who desire a more practical knowledge of our industry.

Suppose the student's purpose is to enter a bleaching, dyeing and finishing establishment. The chemistry and theory of the processes of scouring, bleaching, coloring, drying, calendaring and packaging are all included in the experimental study that he must take up. With the various modifications of these that can be introduced and the multitude of fabrics that are presented for his consideration, he will very soon be impressed with the full meaning of the term master workman.

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Alignment of Shafting

By George W. Loggie

IN presenting the subject of line shaft friction and machine vibration, it will be necessary to speak very definitely and in detail of a new method and of its devices for aligning and leveling shafting, setting machinery and general shop surveying, for it is only because of this method that we are enabled to present the facts which make this paper valuable. An absolutely new standard of friction has been established for us especially, on line shafting. The purpose of this paper is to emphasize this new standard.

The study of the causes and magnitudes of friction losses and the laws governing their production is, next to the theory of pure mechanics, the most important study in relation to the transmission of power. Some one has said that "friction is the highway robber of mechanical energy." We frankly believe that the most flagrant abuse of power in the average plant can be charged to line shafting. The neglect of this detail and indifference of many mill managers to this great fundamental of all manufacturing is almost criminal when one considers not only the money wasted because of it, but the tremendous influence it has on the quality and quantity of the output. Perhaps this can be traced to the common mistake of considering the initial outlay rather than the ultimate gain in expenditure resulting from the means adopted. We, therefore, re-emphasize the fact that power transmission and power generation stand side by side—the twin problem of any factory.

After all possible economies have been adopted in the first production of power, it has to be transferred to the point where it is to be used. It is a firmly established fact that heretofore from one-quarter to two-thirds of the power generated is used on the shafting and never reaches the point where it is required. Friction on shafting is always a resisting and retarding element. It will vary in proportion to the pressure on the surfaces; that is, increasing the pressure increases the friction. The selection of lubricant will affect this, but the main problem is to relieve this pressure. This pressure is, of course, due to inability to accurately align and level to the shafting to that the perfect relation of one box to another permits its running true without resistance. Turning shafting requires at best a considerable amount of power, and a poorly hung line requires more coal than is usually realized.

A very careful investigation and numerous tests establishes that the average loss of power due to friction is about 35 per cent., a startling fact. The smallest friction in a textile plant that has come to the writer's notice, is 29 1-2 per cent., the largest, 52 per cent. It is a very common experience to find in these plants friction loads of 40 per cent.

to 42 per cent. Of the cost record of operating, and recent tests also tend to prove that it affects the output materially. This friction is not altogether due to the shafting, that is, the pressure at the boxes, but is also due to the tension of the belts. This includes all belts running on idlers, but the principal amount of this friction can be traced directly to the result of the present antiquated and insufficient method of aligning and leveling the shafting.

It is a significant fact that more has been said on the subject of lubrication than on any other phase of this question, as if proper appreciation and application of the lubricant would very largely alleviate the difficulty. Lubrication holds a very large place, for the co-efficient of friction with the surfaces efficiently lubricated is from one-sixth to one-tenth that for dry or scantily lubricated surfaces, but it is the pressure on the bearing that needs attention. All are familiar with the commonly accepted method of aligning and leveling shafting. Almost every authority on the subject contains this paragraph: "For aligning a shaft, a level (meaning a common spirit level) and a fine grass or silk line are indispensable." The only exception to this is that suggesting the use of the plumb bob. When one has to go through walls or around obstructions the use of the hydrostatic level is recommended. The latest authority published in 1910 begins with these words: "Stretch a fine grass or silk line." Referring to the level it says, "Hang leveling hooks from shaft with straight edge on hooks, place spirit level on straight edge." A few up to date plants vary the above by using a transit or architect's level instead of the spirit level to obtain their leveling line. It is a fact conclusively proven that no line over 50 feet in length can be accurately adjusted by this method. Where this method has been used on lines 150 feet or over, a variation of one and one-quarter inches in level and alignment has been found, and a variation of half an inch is very common. This is not due to the carelessness of the mechanic or millwright, as one might quickly suppose, for with this method the cleverest millwright living could not do a perfect job. The very smallest variation found out of hundreds of tests on long lines has been one-eighth of an inch, and this is considered a real good job. The fault is not with the millwright, but with the tool; a perfect job is an impossibility under this method. This explains clearly why the standard of friction that of 35 per cent. quoted above—is accepted today, and this is really an excellent average. A very great majority of mills will exceed this average. Where this average is maintained, good work has been done by the millwrights. Can this friction be reduced, and is there any improved method which will remove any ex-

cause for carelessness or indifference on the part of the millwright? To both questions we answer yes and this leads us to describe the following method and device for doing this work. We speak of this particularly as we know of no other which gives the same results.

Until recent years, the friction losses of well-constructed stationary engine amounted almost to 15 or 20 per cent. of the total power developed, but to such a state of mechanical refinement has modern engine construction been brought that the frictional horse power often amounts to only 2 or 3 per cent. This device does for operation of shafting what improved mechanics have done for the engine. It enables us to align and level shafting with such perfect accuracy that what was considered a fair friction load, namely, 35 per cent., is now considered extremely excessive. Using this device the new standard calls for a friction load of not over 20 per cent. This is a safe and conservative figure, for we could claim a standard of 15 per cent. and maintain it. This low standard, however, involves not only close to ideal conditions in the plant, but such an arrangement of machines, pulleys and belting, together with such personal supervision as perhaps it would be unreasonable to expect. With this device any shafting of whatever length and of varying sizes irrespective of the location of the shaft and the obstructions under or around it can be so adjusted that the boxes will bear perfect relation to each other, all pressure on the shafting being removed and the only cause of friction being the weight of the shaft in the box and the pull of the belt.

The device consists essentially of a special architect's level built particularly for indoor and shafting work.

A self-centering target which is hung from the shafting by an ingenious jaw clamp so constructed that it not only invariably finds the center of the shafting but remains invariable irrespective of the change in size of the shafting and variations due to change in diameter and a fixed or stationary target used as a check to insure uniform readings. The portable or moving target is capable of such arrangements and adjustments as to enable the operator to work on any of the various kinds and positions of shafting.

The merit of this system is based upon the portable target and its centering features because of its invariable relation to the line of the shaft. Each reading presents the actual condition of the hanger both as regards the alignment and level at one operation. The cross-hairs of the architect's level showing on the face of the target indicate the two position, whether the shafting is high or low or out of alignment. The boxes can be adjusted to one one-hundredth of an inch if desired and a reading of any length shafting can be made. All arrangements of the targets provide for the accurate locating of the engineer's level in positions convenient to the operator. The

method is simple, absolutely accurate and economical; so simple that any ordinary millwright can use it, so accurate as to insure the reducing of an ordinary friction load anywhere from 10 to 50 per cent., and so economical as to enable two men to do in an hour's time, whether night or day, more actual work than four men can do in a four-hours' time under the old method.

Another interesting and unique feature of the outfit is that with it shafting in motion can be aligned accurately.

In conclusion we make the following observations:

1. No manufacturing plant receives the full benefit of its power either in driving capacity or finished product, without an up-to-date comprehensive and scientific system of shop surveying. Several plants in this country have already developed such a system with very material and satisfactory results.

2. The scientific method of shop surveying enables us to definitely locate and correct error.

3. It enables us to survey any shaft without removing any obstructions and without removing belts. A word on this last point: It is a common policy that belts should be removed when shafting is aligned. It has been clearly proven that this is an error; that all shafts should be aligned and leveled with the belts in place. The reason for this is that a tight belt would very naturally pull a shafting over, and the removing of that belt causes a natural rebound in the shaft. Were the shaft aligned with the belts removed the alignment would immediately be thrown out by the putting on of the belts, whereas if the shafting was surveyed with all belts on an adjustment would be secured as near as was possible to secure it to the running line.

4. It enables us to align our shafting without shutdowns, night or day, pitch dark or broad daylight, and the operation is so rapid that a noon hour or a couple of extra hours in the evening is all that is necessary to readjust any ordinary shaft.

5. It enables us if necessary to align the shafting running. The writer knows of no other system by means of which a running shaft be surveyed and adjusted, and while he has already stated, he does not believe that shafting should be aligned while running, many times it is imperative that this be done.

6. The scientific and accurate adjustment of the shafting reduces vibration. It was the writer's intention to enlarge on this phase of the question for it is a serious one, but time will not permit. He simply makes this statement; that friction on shafting causes irregular running which in turn causes vibration to the belt, and this vibration is carried to the belt, and this vibration is carried to the machine itself. The reducing of the friction from the shaft results in the more even run and the elimination or at least material reduction of the vibration from the belt; and the cancellation in many cases of all vibration on the frame of the spin-

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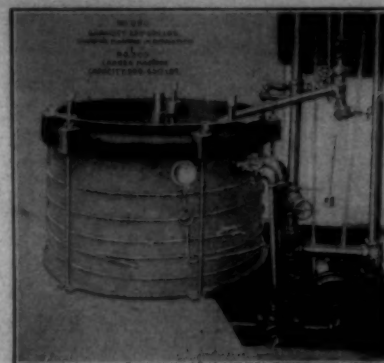
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ner or weaver affecting the quality and quantity of the output. This is too large a subject to go into at this time, and we simply drop this observation for your consideration and thought.

7. Shafting should be surveyed and adjusted frequently, never less often than twice a year, and results dictate a more frequent lining up.

Oh!

Lillie May come to her mistress. "Ah would like a week's vacation, Miss Annie," she said, in her soft negro accent; "Ah wants to be married."

Lillie had been a good girl, so her mistress gave her the week's vacation, a white dress, a veil and a plum cake.

Promptly at the end of the week Lillie returned, radiant. "Oh, Miss Annie!" she exclaimed, "Ah was the mos' lovely bride! Ma dress was

perfec', ma veil mos' lovely, the cake mos' good! An' oh, the dancin' an' eatin'!"

"Well, Lillie, this sounds delightful," said her mistress, "but you have left out the point of your story—I hope you have a good husband."

Lillie's tone changed to indignation: "Now, Miss Annie, what yo' think? That darn nigger nebber turn up!"—Exch.

"I understand your father met a violent death. How did it come about?"

"Well, you see, he was at a musical show one night and one of the girls in the chorus ripped her tights. The manager stepped to the footlights and asked if anyone in the audience had a pin?"

"Poor father was killed in the rush."—Exchange.

Getting Out Lines of Samples

By
Prof. Thos. Nelson

Contributed Exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin

TO illustrate more clearly what is meant by lines of samples, the following sketches have been made. Only three patterns have been made in each line but it can readily be

given number. In this case the cost of the fabric has been based on this number of ends and if the average number in the line of samples is kept below the average number required, a profit will result to

from this find the dents per inch for average. The following rule can be used:

Average sley \times dents in pattern.

Ends in pattern.

For illustration take line of samples marked 7, 8, 9, and use pattern 7. Assume 32 reed. Sateen reeded 4 in. dent, plain 2 in dent.

$\frac{1}{2}$ in. plain = 16 dents \times 2 = 32 ends.

$\frac{1}{4}$ in. satin = 8 dents \times 4 = 32 ends.

Total 24 dents, 64 ends.

Apply rule

110×24

$= 41.25$ dents per inch.

64

It is clearly evident that if this reed will give an average of 110 in this pattern, the other patterns will vary according to the variation in arranging the stripes. A coarser reed than the 41.25 should be used so as to bring the average number below the number required, also it must be remembered that the figures given are for the fabric which is another reason for using a coarser reed. Any reed coarser than the calculated reed will answer so we will use a number 40:

The average number using this reed on all the patterns can now be found.

No. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. plain = 20 dents—40 ends.

$\frac{1}{4}$ in. sateen = 10 dents—40 ends.

Total 30 dents; 80 ends.

80

$= 2.66$ average ends per dent.

30

2.66×40 reed = 106.66 ends.

No. 8.

$\frac{1}{4}$ inch plain = 30 dent—60 ends.

$\frac{1}{4}$ inch sateen = 10 dents—40 ends.

Total 40 dents, 100 ends.

100

$= 2.5$ average ends per dent.

40

2.5×40 reed = 100 ends.

No. 9

$\frac{1}{2}$ in. plain = 20 dents \times 2 = 40 ends.

$\frac{1}{4}$ sateen = 5 dents \times 4 = 20 ends.

$\frac{1}{4}$ in. plain = 5 dents \times 2 = 10 ends.

$\frac{1}{4}$ in. sateen = 5 dents \times 4 = 20 ends.

$\frac{1}{2}$ in. plain = 20 dents \times 2 = 40 ends.

$\frac{1}{4}$ in. sateen = 10 dents \times 4 = 40 ends.

Total 65 dents, 170 ends.

170

$= 2.615$ average ends per inch.

65

170

$= 2.615$ average ends per inch.

65

2.615×40 reed = 104.60 ends.

No. 7 pattern = 106.66 ends.

No. 8 pattern = 100.00 ends.

No. 8 pattern = 104.60 ends.

Total 311.26 ends.

$311.26 \div 3 = 103.75$ average.

No. of ends in all samples.

It will be noticed that the average number of ends on all three patterns is below the average number required. Occasionally some of the patterns in a line exceed the average number required but other patterns in the line are below the average number required and in such a case as this, the average number of the line as a whole should be under the average number required.

The reason why number 32 reed was assumed in pattern No. 7 in order to obtain the dents per inch in fabric may not be quite clear to some readers so that the method of obtaining the dents per inch will be worked another way. The point to be remembered is, that the same number reed that is used in one pattern is used in the others so that whatever reed is used, the assumed reed will have the same relation to all the patterns.

Suppose No. 1 reed to be used, that is one dent to the inch, then in pattern No. 7 we have the following:

$\frac{1}{2}$ inch plain = $\frac{1}{2}$ dent—4 end.

$\frac{1}{4}$ inch sateen = $\frac{1}{4}$ dent—4 end.

Total $\frac{1}{2}$ of a dent, 2 ends.

3

2

$= .75$ —2.66 average ends per dent

4

.75

2.66×40 reed = 106.66 ends.

It will be noticed that this answer is exactly the same as when an assumed reed was used.

The finding of the average ends per inch can also be obtained by using the following rule:

Reed number \times ends in pattern \div dents in pattern

40×80

$= 106.66$ ends.

30

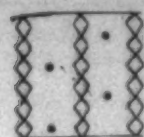


Fig. 1.

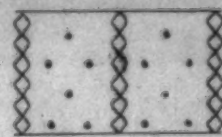


Fig. 2.

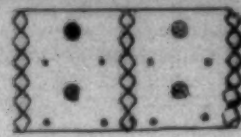


Fig. 3.

seen that almost an endless variety could be made. The special feature to be noticed is the relation of the ground fabric to the stripe. As the fabric in each line would be made with same number of reed, the only changes that occur are the arrangement and variations of the

the mill. In order to make this clear let us take for example the line of samples, numbers 7, 8, 9. The solid black stripes will represent warp sateen and the blank space between the stripes to represent plain. Average number of ends in line not

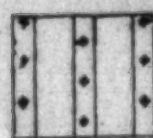


Fig. 4.

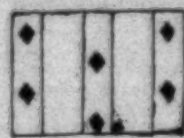


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

spots, the construction of the ground fabric in each case remaining the same.

Frequently the fabrics in a fancy line are made irrespective of the ends per inch or weight per yard in other words, the price of the

to exceed 110. The size of each stripe is as follows: No. 7, 1-2 inch plain, 1-4 inch satin stripe.

No. 8, 3-4 inch plain, 1-4 inch satin stripe.

No. 9, 1-2 inch plain, 1-8 inch



Fig. 7.

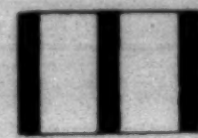


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

fabric is determined by the number of ends in the fabric, picks per inch, looms run per weaver which of course influences the price per cut paid the weaver, and the other charges which are necessary and have to be added in order to determine the selling price of the fabric.

It is possible however, that a line of samples will have to be gotten out in which the average number of ends per inch shall not exceed a

sateen stripe, 1-8 inch plain, 1-8 inch sateen stripe, 1-2 inch plain, 1-4 inch sateen stripe. Sateen to be reed four ends in dent, plain two ends in dent.

The first thing to be done is to find a reed, which if used will keep the average number of ends in the line below the average number required. An easy method of finding the dents per inch in any one of the samples is to assume a reed and

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

November Contest.

We have received a number of inquiries during the past week relative to the November contest on "The Management of Help" and the number of words included in the space limit.

We expect to hold strictly to the space limit of three columns as we believe it is enough for a subject of this kind. The type lines in contest articles will however be set closer together than ordinarily and we estimate that one full length column will contain on the average about 675 words. The three columns will therefore contain about 2,000 words.

Talks on Loom Fixing.

If there is any subscriber who was promised a copy of "Talks on Loom Fixing" and has not received same, he should advise us at once as we have mailed these books to everybody whom our records show were due one.

Warper Changes.

Editor:

I would like to ask if anybody ever did figure out the best way to work a change on a warping machine. I have not seen it in your columns yet. J. H. G.

Trouble With Crank Shafts.

Editor:

I have had a lot of trouble with crank shaft boxes on looms breaking. Can you give me any reasons for these boxes breaking so much. Thanking you in advance.

D. P. M.

Answer to Warper.

Mr. Editor:

In every mill there is more or less waste made behind the slashers, due to the section beams not running out together. In many mills there is much avoidable waste made at this point and although it goes on from day to day there is no real effort made to stop it.

It should be learned at the outset whether or not the warp mills turn out the same length warps when set for the same number of yards. To determine this it is a good plan to make a complete set of warps from one warp mill. If these are run out and the amount of waste is not reduced it is very probable that the cause of your trouble is elsewhere, provided of course that the warp mill used was in good shape.

The next operation is that of dyeing and if this is properly carried out, there should be no difference in the lengths of the warps when they leave the dye house.

The beaming operation, which follows dyeing, on the other hand, is very likely to cause a difference in the lengths, unless care is taken to see that all warps have the same amount of tension as possible. In beamed. A warp that has a greater amount of tension on it than another naturally stretches more and becomes longer.

When the section beams are placed behind the slasher, care should be taken to see that all the beams have as near the same amount of tension as possible. In the great majority of cases a rope for tension is only placed on the last beam, in such instances the front beams which have the most tension on them, due to the drag of the beams that follow and consequently have the most yarn left on the beams. The beams just preceding the back beam have less tension on them than any of the others and naturally run out first. This is especially the case when a great number of beams are used. This can be remedied in great part by putting tension on several of the last beams. This can be done by using a single rope and letting it go over and under the heads of the beams. The question of tension is one of importance and should be given close attention.

I hope that others will give their views on this subject.

Long Chain.

Questions and Answers.

The following are some of the questions asked on the recent cotton spinning examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute and the answers to same:

Question—What are the principal points in a scutcher?

Answer—There are three important cleaning points in an ordinary single scutcher, viz:—

- (1) The dirt bars beneath the beater.
- (2) The grate bars between the beater and cages.
- (3) The perforated cages through the small apertures of which the fan draft draws the fine dust and air.

There may be about a dozen thin bars beneath the quarter circumference of the beater next to the feed rollers. The heavier impurities, such as seed and sand, either fall or are expelled through these bars, as well as a small amount of fibre. If we open the spaces between these bars more dirt will escape, but on the other hand we have to see this is not accompanied by the escape of too much fibre.

Thin mild steel bars will give better results than thick cast-iron bars. Sometimes the angle of the bars may be altered to produce different cleaning effect. There is not much very heavy dirt extracted at the grate bars next to the cages, but a good deal of broken leaf is here taken out, and a proportion of short fibre. The inlet of a certain amount of air beneath these bars—termed the dead air box—would affect the amount of leaf extracted. The apertures in the cages are constructed to prevent the exit of any but small bits of fibre, while permitting the passage with the air, of any particles of dust.

Question—Why are pedal noses made of different shapes? Give sketches of the three shapes most commonly adopted and state what results would arise from wrongly shaped and badly set pedals.

Answer.—The three shapes referred to may be said to apply to (1) Sea Islands or Egyptian, (2) average American cotton, (3) average Indian cotton. The great principle involved in this construction consists in making a rounder and deeper shape of nose for the longer staples of cotton, so that the striking point of beater blade over against pedal nose shall be further away from the "bite" of the pedal and feed roller for the longer than for the shorter fibre. The closer position and sharper pedal nose would tend to cut the long fibre, while the round nose and wider setting do not give as clean a stroke and as uniform a feed of cotton for the short staple. In very many cases, however, for Sea Islands and Egyptian cotton a pair of feed rollers are interposed between the pedal noses and the beater blade, tending, if anything, to give more uniform feeding while maintaining a round surface for the beater to strike the cotton over. The results of wrongly shaped and badly set pedal noses will be gathered from above remarks.

Textile Education From a Manufacturer's Standpoint.

(Continued from Page 5)

It is very pertinent for you to ask, is it possible for the textile school to impart this information? After your 20 or 30 or even 40 years' practice, have not most of you arrived at the conclusion that we are just beginning to learn how to do things, also that those who are to fill our places must acquire in school days a mastery of the underlying principles of our industry, not alone the principles themselves, but the application of the same, first by experimental demonstration in the class room and then by enlarged demonstrations an application in commercial life.

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F. C. Woods.....Spinner and Twister

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Neely Yarn Mills.

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T. N. Reeves.....Spinner
W. M. Crayton.....Master Mechanic

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N. H. McGuire.....Weaver
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Fort Mill Mfg. Co. Mill No. 1.

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E. A. Murray.....Cloth Room
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday by
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK
Managing Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, payable in advance.....	\$ 1.00
Other countries in Postal Union.....	2.00
Single copies10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, October 5

Concerning Circulation.

Last week we increased the number of copies printed by 200 and yet we did not have enough copies to send to all of our new subscribers and over fifty of them had to wait for their first copy until this week.

With this issue we are making an additional increase of 300 copies and we will not have more than enough to send to our subscribers.

During these two weeks we will add fully 500 bona fide paying subscribers to our list and we believe it breaks all records for textile journals.

J. M. Williams, one of our traveling representatives, has been sending in blocks of subscriptions from southern Georgia while S. Hampton Smith has been doing equally as well in eastern South Carolina.

The Southern Textile Bulletin, while only seven months old, has established itself with the mill people and it is now an easy matter to obtain subscribers.

We are on our way to the 5,000 circulation mark and expect to reach that figure very soon.

Morality in the Mills.

It is much more pleasant to write about the bright side of mill problems and to praise the good deeds of the mill people, but we would fail in our duty to the cotton manufacturing interest of the South if we did not take a stand upon the evils that also exists.

We must at times lay bare the rottenness and how to the line, letting the chips fall where they may, even if in falling they hurt our friends.

The immorality of some superintendents and overseers with the women in their employment appears to us to be a growing evil and a unusually large number of cases have come to light within the past few months.

Scarcely a week has passed recently that some competent superintendent or overseer has not suddenly left his position and when the reason was known it was the too frequent reply, "got in trouble with a woman."

Some of the ablest men in the business have recently left good positions for this reason and their whole

future will be marred by this blot upon their record.

This is a serious problem which is well worth the careful consideration of the mill managers but we are frank to say that we do not know the remedy.

It is a problem as old as Adam which always arises from propinquity or close association of the sexes and we know of no way to check it, except to appeal to the better nature of the overseers and call attention to their responsibility.

We realize that to err is human and we know the temptations that arise but the men should realize that they are not only violating a great moral law, but are also failing in their duty to their employers who have placed the operatives in their charge.

The women and girls in the mills are equal in morality to other stratas of society, and this is not a reflection upon them, but the close and constant association with men and the natural influence of a man who is in authority over them has a tendency to cause the weak ones to err.

The overseer instead of being a party to such erring should be the one to protect the girls in his employment and to warn them of the future which is before them.

The overseer who deliberately sets to to encompass the ruin of one of the girls in his employment should have a black mark set against his name and be driven from the textile industry.

Aside from the moral phase there is a business side to this problem that should appeal to the overseer for a reputation once gained is hard to live down and the yielding to temptation in one instance may stand as a mark against a man for his lifetime. Only a short time ago a man missed securing one of the largest positions in Southern mills only because several years ago he "got in trouble with a woman" at a mill he was then running.

We do not wish our remarks to convey the impression that immorality is a general practice in the mills, for we believe mill people as a whole are of better character than many other stratas of society, but we do wish to sound a warning against an evil that has become too frequent to escape notice.

Condition of Cotton Crop.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The cotton crop of the growing season of 1911, which early in the year gave indications that it would be one of the largest in the history of the country, will be approximately 13,868,337 bales of 50 pounds or about 200,000

1904. This was indicated by the final condition report of the department of agriculture, which showed the crop to be 71.1 per cent. of a normal on September 25.

The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture in its October cotton report estimated, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, that the condition of the cotton crop on September 25 was 71.1 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 73.2 per cent. on August 25, 1911, 65.9 per cent. on September 25, 1910, 58.5 per cent. on September 25, 1909, and 66.5 per cent. the average of the past ten years on September 25.

Stuart W. Cramer Thanked.

During the recent fight of the cotton manufacturers again the proposed radical reduction in the tariff on cotton goods the lead was taken by Stuart W. Cramer, of Charlotte, president of the Mayesworth Mfg. Co., and largely interested in other mills.

In this connection the following correspondence will be found interesting:

The first of these letters is that from the joint tariff committee of the three great textile organizations, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the Arkwright Club, and the other three are from the special committees, individually signed by the members of each committee of the three great associations. They constitute an elegant testimonial which are as handsome as are to be found anywhere. The letters are reproduced herewith:

American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 21, 1911.

Mr. Stuart W. Cramer,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

At the joint meeting of the tariff committees of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the Arkwright Club, at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., June 5, 1911, following the dinner given by the Arkwright Club, Mr. James R. McColl moved:

"That the thanks of the committee be tendered to Mr. Cramer for his very excellent work in formulating Tariff Bulletin No. 1.

"And, also for his draft of the letter to Mr. Underwood."

Which motions were seconded and adopted.

Copies of the above resolutions are sent to you for your information.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) C. B. BRYANT,

(Continued on Page 18).

PERSONAL NEWS

H. J. Forsyth is now overseer of weaving at the Griffin (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

J. E. Brunn is now fixing looms at Huntersville, N. C.

S. C. West has moved from Hammer, S. C., to McColl, S. C.

W. H. Garrison is now grinding cards at Pelzer, S. C.

John Arnold, of Wytheville, Va., has become superintendent of the Atlanta (Ga.) Woolen Mills.

L. R. Barlow, of Weldon, N. C., is now grinding cards at Rosemary, N. C.

W. M. Johnson has resigned as superintendent of the Canton (Ga.) Mills.

J. R. Etters, of Clifton (S. C.) Mill No. 1, had his finger cut off in the machinery last week.

Mack Thomas, of Glendale, S. C., has accepted a position in the Clifton (S. C.) Mill store.

R. F. Odell has resigned as overseer of weaving at Ware Shoals, S. C.

P. B. Mitchell has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at Ware Shoals, S. C.

J. B. Bowie has been promoted from section hand to second hand in weaving at Ware Shoals, S. C.

W. D. George has resigned as master mechanic at Buffalo (S. C.) Mills and moved to Union, S. C.

C. W. McMurray has accepted a position as salesman at the Poe Mfg. Co. store at Greenville, S. C.

G. L. Norris has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at Hogansville, Ga.

W. T. Moor, of Bonham, Texas, has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Sherman, Texas.

G. W. Painter, of Greer, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Fairmont, S. C.

S. S. Henson is now second hand in weaving at the Victor Mill, Greer, S. C.

Riley B. Jones has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at Honea Path, S. C.

J. H. Gardner has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

M. F. Young has accepted the position of overseer of carding at Mills No. 1 and No. 2, Roswell, Ga.

W. H. Sills has resigned as overseer of slashing at the Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

J. B. Green has resigned as overseer of beaming at the Leaksville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

M. T. Willis has resigned as second hand in carding at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

W. L. Weeks has resigned as second hand in spinning room No. 1 at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Ed. Berry has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Apine Mills No. 1, Morganton, N. C.

J. W. Fleming, of Anderson, S. C., is now section hand in spinning at the Grendel Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

M. J. Stevens has resigned as overseer of carding at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

J. E. Thompson has moved from the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C., to Catechee, S. C.

J. C. Waters, of Charlotte, N. C., is now filling a position with the Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C.

O. A. Barringer has resigned as superintendent of the Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C., and is now located at Columbia, S. C.

J. H. Hines, superintendent of the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., who has been ill in a hospital at Atlanta, Ga., has recovered sufficiently to return to his work.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

MULES,
LOOMS.

H. M. Brannon has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

Robert Nesbit has resigned his position in the office of the Piedmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Chas. L. Epply has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Modena Mills, Gastonia, N. C., and is now located at Inman, S. C.

Oscar Henderson has accepted the position of assistant to the cotton buyer at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. D. Beacham has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the Chiquola Mills, Honea Path, S. C.

R. A. Morgan has resigned his position with the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., and is now located at Rockmart, Ga.

A. H. Bradley, superintendent of the Koscuisko (Miss.) Cotton Mills, has returned to his duties after a six months leave of absence.

H. E. Kohn has resigned as overseer of weaving at Goldville, S. C., to accept a similar position at Warrenton, S. C.

B. P. Miller and C. W. Collins, of the American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C., have been visiting at Knoxville, Tenn.

J. M. Carter, of Pelzer, S. C., has accepted a position in the spinning room at the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

R. J. Brown has resigned as superintendent of the Koscuisko (Miss.) Cotton Mills, which position he was temporarily filling during the leave of absence which was granted the regular superintendent.

—, Wilson, of Shelby, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of slashing at the Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

J. W. Mashburn has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Mary Lelia Mills, Greensboro, Ga., and is now located at Atlanta, Ga.

Robt. Proctor, of Fort Mill, S. C., has become second hand in finishing at the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

W. M. Nixon has resigned as manager of the Park Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga., to become president of the Atlanta Woolen Mills.

S. P. Kahn has resigned as overseer of carding at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C., and is now located at Greenville, S. C.

C. W. James has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Payne Mill, Macon, Ga.

W. R. Clark has been promoted from section hand to second hand in spooling and warping at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Robert Butler of Tallassee, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Girard (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

M. L. Taylor of Rocky Mount, has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Fountain Mills, Tazewell, N. C.

J. M. Smith of Spray, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at the Brookford Mills, Hickory, N. C.

J. D. Sumney has been transferred from overseer of carding to overseer of weaving at the Walhalla (S. C.) Mills.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Columbus, Ga.—The Muscogee Manufacturing Company is installing a new slasher and two new twist-ers.

Jonesville, S. C.—The Wallace Mills Co. have started their machinery and operatives are moving in rapidly.

Forest City, N. C.—The Florence Mills are having their buildings repaired and painted.

Lexington, S. C.—All of the cotton mills in this county are now running on full time—six days to the week. There is no lack of labor and the supply of cotton is plentiful.

Marietta, Ga.—The Marietta Knitting Company, makers of Radium hose, expect to be in their new building by November. The new structure is 300 feet wide and has a floor space of about 40,000 square feet.

Columbus, Ga.—The additions to the picker room and the dyeing plant of the Swift Manufacturing Company are about complete. Their cost will be about \$15,000. Lack of space in the rooms mentioned made these additions necessary.

Columbus, Ga.—The Meritas Mills, of this place, makers of backing for oil cloth, have recently been running overtime to meet the demand for their product. It is reported that they will, beginning with this week, operate about fourteen and a half hours a day.

Flat Rock, N. C.—The Skyland Hosiery Company is making extensive improvements at its plant in this place. A new office building has just been completed, while an automatic sprinkling system is being installed in both of the mill buildings.

Lancaster, S. C.—The Lancaster Cotton Mills have recently installed a machine for conditioning their filling. The machine was purchased from the C. G. Sargent Son's Co., of Graniteville, S. C., through their Southern agent B. S. Cottrell.

Wesson, Miss.—With the announcement of a plant to organize a corporation to take over the \$250,000 cotton mills of the Textile Mills Corporation, comes a report from New York that the plan of organization has been taken up by a number of Wall Street capitalists.

St. Louis, Mo.—Articles of incorporation have been issued to the Continental Converting Company of this place, with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are W. H. Carter, O. M. Hill, T. A. Meyers. The purpose of the company will be to manufacture fabric of all kinds.

Rockwell, N. C.—The Barringer Mfg. Co. began operations Monday after a shut down of several months.

Waco, Texas.—Joseph Clarks, of the Waco Business Men's Club, is interested in a plan to organize a cotton mill company here. He has been negotiating with Eastern capitalists and anticipates procuring the necessary capital so that the organization can be effected and all arrangements made for buildings and machinery.

High Point, N. C.—The Pickett Cotton Mill is fast nearing completion. Almost all of the machinery has been received and will be installed as soon as possible. It is expected that the mill will be in operation by the beginning of the coming year, if not sooner. Quite a number of new tenement houses will soon be effected near the mill.

Corsicana, Tex.—The Corsicana Mills have started work with a force of 135 operatives. The mills have been undergoing repairs and a general overhauling of the machinery for a month. The company is said to have orders for 1,000,000 yards of duck in Texas and an Eastern firm has contracted for the remainder of the year's output, it is understood.

Greenville, S. C.—The Vardry Mill resumed work this week after being closed for nearly seven months. Last March the officials of the mill thought it advisable to suspend operation on account of the low prices they were receiving for their product. This mill was organized four years ago, with a capital stock of \$75,000, with L. M. McBee as president of the concern.

Camden, S. C.—The Hermitage Cotton Mill has resumed operations, after having been closed down for many months. While the mill was idle it was thoroughly overhauled and almost all of the old machinery replaced with new. P. L. West, the superintendent, says that he has almost all of the mill houses occupied and will be able to run on full time from now on.

Gainesville, Ga.—After remaining idle for the past two years the Georgia Mfg. Co. is to resume operations. Dr. Green is now preparing to have the machinery which has become somewhat rusty from non-use, cleaned and oiled and put in good running order. When the mill closed down cotton was left in the machines in process of being made into yarn. Now the manufacture is to be taken up where it was left on.

Within a short while the necessary number of operatives will be secured and the manufacture of yarn will be carried on.

Durham, N. C.—The first test of the current of the Southern Power Company's new line at this place was made last week, although the machinery has not yet been connected with it. The four manufacturing factories to be supplied at once are the Erwin Mill, the Pearl Mill, the Golden Belt Mill and the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company. These will consume about 8,000 horse power on the start.

Belton, S. C.—Ties, rails and all other necessary material, to be used in the laying of a siding about 1,800 feet long at the Belton Cotton Mills, connecting the line of the Interurban with the Southern Railway here, have been sent out and the work of putting down the track will be started at once. Guy L. Winthrop, who has been sent here in charge of a corps of surveyors for the Interurban Company, will have charge of the work, which will be completed as soon as possible.

New Orleans, La.—The Alcus-Patterson Shade Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$35,000, has been incorporated in this city. Richard Alcus is to be the president and Charles H. Patterson, who for five years has been the manager of the Columbia Shade Cloth Company, will be the vice president and manager. The purpose of the company is the manufacture of window shades, shade cloths, rollers and sundries. Strictly local capital has been invested in the enterprise.

Summerville, Ga.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Summerville Cotton Mills was held here last week, most all of the stock being represented either personally or by proxy.

The stockholders declared a dividend of 4 per cent, payable December 20th.

The following directors were elected for the coming year: John D. Taylor, E. W. Sturdivant, A. S. Hinton, J. C. Huchens, Thompson Hiles, W. H. Penn, C. A. Lyerly, C. Terhune, R. B. Davenport, R. A. McWhorter, and T. M. Ballenger.

The officers elected by the directors were: John D. Taylor, Pres.; Thompson Hiles, Vice Pres., and E. N. Martin, secretary.

Greenville, S. C.—The work of laying the foundations of the new plant of the Gilreath Manufacturing Company will be begun this week, according to the Fiske-Carter Construction Company, who have the contract for the erection of the mill. The factory will be built of brick of the slow burning mill construction type. The approximate size of the plant will be thirty-five feet in width and two hundred feet long, two stories high. It will be what is known as "a daylight factory," being so constructed that all possible light will be admitted.

The first floor will be utilized for offices, a stock room and a department for cutting. On the second story will be the manufacturing department. The basement will be used for storage purposes, and for heating apparatus plant. Automatic fire sprinklers will be installed through out the building.

Greenville, S. C.—The new Duncan Mill, now in course of construction near this city, will be completed by the first of the year, according to the statement made by the Fiske-Carter Construction Company, who are building the mill. The brickwork of the main building, the dimensions of which will be 137 feet by 471 feet, has reached the level of the second floor and is rapidly being pushed higher. Foundations for the power house, 20 of the operatives houses, and for the water tower have been laid. The first floor of the machine shop has been completed.

The floors of the main building will be of concrete, poured in one sheet.

The power for operating the machinery of the mill, will be furnished by the Southern Power Company. An order, which is said to amount to over \$100,000 was recently placed with the General Electric Company for complete electrical equipment for the plant. This order includes, among other things, 1,400 motors for operating the individual machines of the mill.

Forsyth, Ga.—By agreement of the stockholders of the Newton-Harp Manufacturing Co., J. W. Newton and J. M. Ponder, as trustees, will sell on Oct. 3 to the highest bidder, the following described cotton mill property.

A complete cotton mill of 3,000 ring spindles, located on the Central of Georgia Railway, one mile south of Forsyth, consisting of 1 30-inch picker, 1 36-inch finisher; 4 railway heads; 1 metallic coarse drawing frame; 1 metallic fine drawing frame; 1 leather covered coarse drawing frame; 1 fine leather covered drawing frame; 2 slubbers; 2 speeders; 3,000 ring spindles; 2 spoolers; 3 twist-ers; one other twist-er; 2 reels; 6 universal liners; 1 yarn press; 30 cards; mill scale.

1 36-inch corn mill; 1 125-h. p. engine; 2 boilers for same; 1 heater; 2 boiler feed pumps; 1 fire pump; 1 16-foot lathe; 1 gear cutter; 1 electric generator for lighting mill, and wiring for same; 1 gasoline engine and water pump geared for same. All belting, pulleys, shafting, etc., ready for immediate operation.

Main building, 70x210 feet, with boiler room 20x30 feet annexed, all equipped with sprinkler system. Twelve four-room good frame tenant houses, and 10 acres of land.

Sale of Elizabeth Mills.

The Elizabeth Cotton Mills at Atlanta, Ga., which represents an original investment of \$300,000, was sold Tuesday morning at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Percy H. Adams to G. E. Huggins, of the Farrish-Stafford Company of New York for \$81,000 and trustee W. F. Stone has announced that the sale will be confirmed.

Mr. Huggins stated that he purchased the mill plant individually and would begin its operation at once. He said that he had already enough contracts to assure its operation with a full force.

The \$81,000 cash will go pro rata to the payment of the three secured creditors, the Inman estate, \$60,000; Farrish-Stafford Company of New York, \$15,000, and the Atlanta National bank, \$15,000, and the attorney fees.

The unsecured creditors, who hold an aggregate of \$200,000 of claims against the plant will get nothing. This was fully made clear at the meeting of creditors and bidders Tuesday morning before the sale was made.

The plant proper consists of 26 acres of land and a 10,000-spindle 250-loom mill.

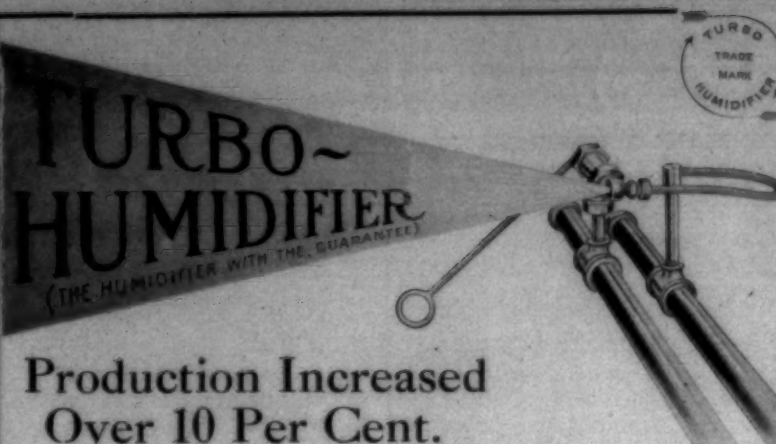
The main building is three stories high, 78 by 226 feet, containing 60,000 square feet of space.

German-American Mills In Receiver's Hands.

A bill in equity filed in the United States circuit court at Greensboro, N. C., last Saturday by the New York Trust Company trustee for the bondholders of the German-American Company, owner of the cotton mills at Draper, N. C., asking for the appointment of a receiver for the respondent company and the foreclosure of the trust deed securing the first mortgage bonds. Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, are the owners of the bonds, which amount to \$400,000.

The bonds were issued about three years ago and were to run for twenty years. The bill sets out that the interest on bonds due June 15 has not been paid and asks for a receiver and the usual remedies.

The answer of the German-American Company, in the suit in equity to foreclose the mortgage securing its \$400,000 bond issue, was filed later and Judge Boyd at once named E. D. Pitcher, as receiver. He is authorized to continue the operation of the mills, to borrow money if necessary to do so, and to arrange for a sale of the property in December. In its answer, which was filed by F. L. Fuller, the defendant admits its insolvency and practically all of the allegations in the plaintiff's bill. It is now said that the company's liabilities will reach \$1,000,000.



TURBO-HUMIDIFIER
(THE HUMIDIFIER WITH THE GUARANTEE)

Production Increased Over 10 Per Cent.

Here is an extract from a recent unsolicited letter to us:

"We take pleasure in advising you that the Turbo-Humidifiers which you have installed in our plant work to our full satisfaction. Knowing the trouble with other systems, the simple construction of your system appealed to us, and we are glad that we picked out a good thing."

"Since we installed your system our production has increased over 10%. The day we started up the humidifiers we worked under very unfavorable conditions, and within two hours after starting up our machinery was turning out production to its full capacity."

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

Textile Directories

Southern Cotton Mill Directory

BY TEXTILE PUBLISHING CO.

POCKET SIZE \$1.00

American Textile Directory

BY LORD & NAGLE

Office Edition \$3.00 Traveling Edition \$2.00

Blue Book

BY DAVIDSON PUBLISHING CO.

Office Edition \$4.00 Traveling Edition \$3.00

SEND ORDER TO

Clark Publishing Co.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Census Bureau Report.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The second of the census bureau's ten periodical cotton ginning reports issued today shows the number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1911 prior to Sept. 25th.

The report, giving amounts in running bales, counting round as half bales, with comparative statistics to corresponding dates for the past three years and the percentage of the total crops of these years ginned to Sept. 25, is as follows:

United States 3,663,066 bales compared with 2,312,074 bales in 1910, when 20 per cent of the crop was ginned to Sept. 25; 2,568,150 bales in 1909 when 25.5 per cent was ginned and 2,590,630 bales in 1908 when 19.8 per cent was ginned. Round bales included this year were 27,948 compared with 38,026 bales in 1910; 48,070 bales in 1909 and 57,107 bales in 1908. Sea Island cotton ginned was 11,512 bales compared with 7,004 bales in 1910; 13,832 in 1909 and 11,457 in 1908.

By states the ginning was as follows:

Alabama 360,922 bales compared with 201,488 bales in 1910.

Arkansas 43,551 compared with 22,819 in 1910.

Florida 21,272 compared with 11,252 in 1910.

Georgia 736,666 compared with 365,407 in 1910.

Louisiana 88,322 compared with 45,799 in 1910.

Mississippi 96,340 compared with 83,768 in 1910.

North Carolina 153,642 compared with 110,530 in 1910.

Oklahoma 115,756 compared with 110,530 in 1910.

South Carolina 339,111 compared with 160,521 in 1910.

Tennessee 15,488 compared with 1,602 in 1910.

Texas 1,659,816 compared with 1,263,212 in 1910.

He was quite evidently from the country and he was also quite evidently a Yankee, and from behind his bowed spectacles he peered inquisitively at the little oily Jew who occupied the other half of the car seat with him.

The little Jew looked at him deprecatingly. "Nice day," he began politely.

"You're a Jew, ain't you?" quired the Yankee.

"Yes, sir, I'm a clothing salesman —" handing him a card.

"But you're a Jew?"

"Yes, yes, I'm a Jew," came the answer.

"Well," continued the Yankee, "I'm a Yankee, and in the little village in Maine where I come from I'm proud to say there ain't a Jew."

"Dot's why it's a village," replied the little Jew quietly.—Everybody.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

J. F. PORTER, Southern Representative, Room 209, Rhodes Building, Marietta Street, ATLANTA GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The last week is said to have closed with the stock of cotton goods in much better shape than for a long time.

Lines of staple cotton goods were also called for by jobbers in this market as well as in other markets throughout the country. Fall lines of dress goods and men's wear fabrics have also been in better demand, and as the week closed the call for heavyweight suitings, cloakings and also for men's wear fabrics showed a decided increase.

In the knit goods division of the market the call for medium and heavyweight underwear lines has shown an increase as the month closed, and in several jobbing departments throughout the market sales for the last half of the month show quite a marked increase.

There is a slight lessening of the activity in bleached goods, it is claimed, and the probability of price changes somewhat more remote. Buyers are evidencing a disposition to order goods on memorandum a development not wholly to the liking of the sellers.

The gingham situation has not been entirely satisfactory to the mill agents but it is said that leading lines have been well sold.

It is now evident that the export business recently done has been larger than was reported and it is reliably stated that during the past two weeks over 30,000 bales have been sold to China and the Red Sea. It is also anticipated that buying will continue on both coarse and light weight goods.

Light trading prevailed in the Fall River market last week, the sales being lower than for the previous week.

The prophecy held by the bears in the cotton market that 10-cent cotton would prevail before October 1 had the pleasure of seeing their forecast come true, and while lower cotton, in the end, means lower cloth value, the disturbances in the cotton market always hurt the cloth market.

Fine goods mill manufacturing high-grade lawns, organdies, fine satens and dress goods have done fairly well on the whole, compared with the unfavorable business which has been endured by the medium count and print cloth mills.

Of late Western jobbers have purchased rather freely certain styles desired by them, and some of the big converters in New York and other large cities are well pleased with the amount of business that they have done in certain lines of the finished product.

The total sales for the week was estimated at 90,000 pieces.

Current prices for cotton goods quoted in the New York market were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in.
std. 3 1-2
28-in. 64x60s . . . 3 5-16 —
68x72s 5 1-8 to 5 1-4
Gray goods, 39-in.,

38 1-2 in. stds . . . 4 5-8 to 4 3-4
4 y-d, 80-80s . . . 6 3-8 to 6 1-2
Br. drills, stds . . . 7 3-4 to 8
Shtgs, south, std. 7 3-4 to 8
3-yd 7 1-4 —
4-yd, 56x60s . . . 5 3-4 to 17
Denims, 9-ounce . . . 13 3-4 to 17
Stark, 8-oz. duck . . . 13 7-8 —
Hartford, 11-ounce,
40-in duck 17 —
Tickings, 8-ounce . . . 13 1-2 —
Std. fancy prints . . . 4 3-4 —
Std. ginghams . . . 6 1-4 —
Fine dress ging. . . 7 to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambries . . 3 3-4 to 4

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

September 29, 1911 1,581,783
Previous week 1,256,700
Last year 1,295,963

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Sept. 29.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, Sept. 29, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

This Yr. Last Yr.
Port receipts 1,148,263
Port receipts 436,925
Overland to mills
and Canada 4,635
Southern mill tak-
ings (estimated) . . . 65,000
Gain of stock at in-
terior towns 42,780

Brought into sight
for the week 547,840
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

This Yr. Last Yr.
Port receipts 1,148,263
Overland to mills
and Canada 7,712
Southern mill tak-
ings (estimated) . . . 190,000
Stock at interior
towns in excess
of Sept. 1 148,419

Brought into sight
thus far all sea-
son 1,589,394
Figures for last year not avail-
able.

In The Cotton Belt.

The New Orleans Picayune says that the past week has shown a continuance of fine weather that has prevailed all through September. Some showers have occurred along the Gulf coast as well as along the Atlantic coast section, but there has been little rain elsewhere. The fields everywhere are white with cotton and picking and ginning are going ahead rapidly. Although the season for frost is now rapidly approaching, the crop generally is so forward that the possibility of frost attracts little fear except in those sections where there is a prospect of a top crop if frost not experienced too early. While few care to hazard an opinion as to the size of the crop, there

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

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Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting
Saddles, the latest invention in
Saddles for Top Rolls of
Spinning Machines

Mfrs. of all kinds Saddles, Stirrups and
Levers

Send for Sample

Underwear Factory for Sale

In a live and important city in the Southeast. Three-story brick building 200 feet by 60 feet; 4 hydrants and large tank; 2 steam elevators. In good repair. Switch to factory from main line of Southern Railway system. No incumbrance. Terms, \$12,500; one-half cash, balance easy payments. This factory is suitable for any kind of textile plant. Fine opportunity. Convenient to cheap coal supplies. Excellent location. For particulars refer to file No. 13,307 and address

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OR

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Clays in the South

The U. S. Government report shows that the value of brick and tile manufactured from clay in Pennsylvania for 1909 exceeded twenty million dollars.

We can show limitless deposits of superior clay in easy reach of reasonable priced electric power, where transportation facilities offer a very wide distribution.

An ideal location for a large plant. For particulars address

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

is a general disposition to revert to the big crop ideas entertained prior to the great August deterioration. That the crop has recovered greatly during September seems certain, and as the acreage is unquestionably the largest ever grown, the expectation of a bumper crop, even allowing for the August setback, is not unreasonable. At the rate at which cotton is being marketed it is difficult to figure out any other than a large crop.

Savannah Ships Europe \$5,000,000
Worth of Cotton.

Savannah, Ga.—Recent statements

that the foreign demand for cotton was of a mere "hand to mouth character" were effectually refuted by the enormous foreign textile exports from Savannah last week. The official reports showed that the day's exports amounted to 95,755 bales, of which 34,204 went to Great Britain, 10,500 to France, 46,680 to the continent and 4,372 coastwise. The foreign exports were 91,384 bales, representing a value of over \$5,000,000. It is believed that this is the largest amount ever exported from any port in one day.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — The closing week of the month brought the smallest business in the yarn market in several weeks.

No large quantities were sold, most of the business being for prompt or nearby shipment. The sales for the month were larger than for any other month for some time, being estimated at 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 pounds. Deliveries on old contracts were good.

The majority of knit goods makers consider that the business they have booked to date to be only hand to mouth, while a few say they are pretty well sold up for the season.

There was a demand for spots in combed yarns, chiefly from makers of full fashioned and fine hosiery. Just at present competition has forced the price of combed yarns to the lowest level, in comparison with the price of staple cotton for the past four years.

Spinners who have sufficient business booked to keep their plants running for the next few weeks are holding prices firm. They do not intend to let the short seller get away with a profit on his operations if they can prevent it. They are asking 19 cents for 14-1 warps, which are very scarce at present.

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	18	—
12s	18	1-2
12s	18	1-2-19
14s	18	1-2-19
16s	19	1-2
20s	20	1-2
24s	21	1-2
26s	22	—
30s	22	1-2
36s	26	—
40s	27	—28
50s	33	—33 1-2

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on

Cones:

8s	17	1-2-18
10s	18	—18 1-2
12s	18	1-2
14s	19	—
16s	20	—
18s	19	1-2
20s	20	—
22s	20	1-2
24s	21	—21
26s	22	—
30s	23	—
40s	27	1-2

Southern Single Skeins:

8s	18	—
10s	18	—18 1-2
12s	18	1-2
14s	18	1-2-19
16s	18	1-2-19
20s	19	1-2
26s	21	—
30s	22	—

Single Skein Carded Peeler:

20s	24	—
24s	24	1-2
26s	24	1-2-25
30s	27	—
36s	30	1-2
40s	31	1-2
50s	37	—
60s	42	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	18	—
10s	18	18 1-2
12s	18	—18 1-2
14s	18	1-2
16s	19	—
20s	20	—
24s	21	1-2
26s	22	—
30s	22	—22 1-2
40s	26	—26 1-2
50s	32	—
60s	38	—

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins:

20s	24	—
22s	24	1-2
24s	24	1-2-25
26s	25	1-2
30s	26	1-2-27
36s	30	1-2
40s	31	1-2
50s	37	—
60s	42	—

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	18	—18 1-2
8-4 slack	19	1-2
9-4 slack	20	—

Southern Single Warps:

8s	18	—
10s	18	—
12s	18	1-2
14s	18	1-2-19
16s	19	—19 1-2
20s	19	—
24s	21	1-2-20
30s	22	—
36s	25	—
40s	27	—

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28	—28 1-2
24s	30	—
30s	32	1-2
40s	38	—
50s	44	—45
60s	50	—51

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28	1-2
24s	30	—
30s	33	—33 1-2
40s	38	—38 1-2
50s	45	—46
60s	44	—
70s	50	—51
70s	60	—62

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	70	75
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85	—
American Spinning Co.	162	—
Anderson C. Mills pfd	90	—
Aragon Mills	65	—
Arcadia Mills	93	—
Arkwright Mills	100	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	60	65
Avondale Mills, Ala.	116	120
Belton Cotton Mills	130	—
Brandon Mills	93	—
Brogan Mills	61	—
Calhoun Mills	61	—
Capital Cotton Mills	80	85
Chiquola Mills	167	—
Clifton, pfd.	100	—
Clinton Cotton Mills	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	95	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	95	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100
Cox Mfg. Company	70	—
D. E. Converse Co.	85	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75	—
Drayton Mills	95	—
Eagle & Phenix Ga.	117	—
Easley Cotton Mills	160	165
Enoree Mfg. Co.	98	—
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	75	—
Exposition Cot. M., Ga.	210	—
Fairfield Cotton Mills	70	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	65	—
Gainesville C. M. Co. Ga.	80	—
Glenwood Mills	141	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101	—
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	—
Gluck Mills	100	—
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd.	38	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	165
Greenwood Cotton Mills	57	59
Grendel Mills	100	—
Hamrick Mills	100	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills	190	—
Inman Mills	105	—
Inman Mills, pfd.	101	—
Jackson Mills	95	—
King J. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	85	—
Lancaster Cot. Mills	130	—
Lancaster C. Mills, pfd	98	—
Langley Mfg. Co.	110	—
Laurens Cot. Mills	125	—
Limestone Cot. Mills	175	—
Lockhart Mills	10	—
Marlboro Mills	80	—
Mills Mfg. Co.	90	93
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	—
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	—
Monarch Cot. Mills	110	—
Monaghan Mills	101	—
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140
Ninety-Six	135	145
Norris Cotton Mills	115	—
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	90	—
Orangeb'g Mfg. Co, pfd	90	—
Orr Cotton Mills	91	—
Ottaray Mills	100	—
Oconee	100	—
Oconee, pfd	100	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	90	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Parker Mills (Guar.)	102	—
Parker Mills, pfd	77	—
Parker Mills, Com.	20	—

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arlington	140	—
Atherton	—	—
Avon	—	—
Bloomfield	110	—
Brookside	100	105
Brown Mfg. Co.	100	110
Cabarrus	131	—
Cannon	120	141
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	—
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100	—
Clara	110	—
Cliffside	190	200
Cora	135	—
Dresden	136	—
Dilling	—	—
Eldred	100	125
Elmira, pfd.	100	—
Erwin Com	120	—
Erwin, pfd	101	102
Florence	126	—
Flint	130	—
Gaston	90	—
Gibson	70	—
Gray Mfg. Co.	121	—
Highland Park	150	200
Highland Park, pfd.	101	—
Henrietta	170	—
Imperial	101	106
Kesler	125	140
Linden	—	—
Loray, pfd	90	94
Lowell	181	—
Lumberton	251	—
Mooreville	123	—
Modena	90	—
Nokomis, N. C.	200	—
Ozark	92	110
Patterson	110	126
Raleigh	100	—
Roanoke Mills	155	161
Salisbury	136	—
Statesville Cot. Mills	96	—
Trenton, N. C.	—	—
Tuscarora	90	—
Washington, pfd	101	—
Washington	20	30
Wiscasset	103	125
Woodlawn	100	103

Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	162½	—
Pickens Cotton Mills	94	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	115	—
Riverside Mills	25	—
Saxon Mills	120	127½
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60	—
Spartan Mills	125	—
Toxaway Mills	72	—
Tucapau Mills	260	—
Union Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd	50	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd	10	—
Victor Mfg. Co.	112	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80	—
Warren Mfg. Co.	95	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Watts Mills	95	—
Whitney Mfg. Co.	120	—
Williamston Mills	115	120
Woodruff	105	115
Woodside Mills, com.	70	—
Woodside Mills, guar.	100	—

Personal Items

W. E. Durkins, of Augusta, has accepted the position of overseer of Spinning at Batesburg, S. C.

Chas. Potter, of Cowpens, S. C., has accepted a position in the store of the Pacolet Mills, Trough, S. C.

Jas. Garis and Chas. Kizziah, of Concord, N. C., have accepted positions at Spray, N. C.

M. A. Comer has accepted the position of overseer of winding at Fort Valley, Ga.

H. W. Thomas has resigned as overseer of weaving at Drayton, S. C.

J. B. Robbins has been promoted to section hand in spinning at the Shaw Cotton Mills, Weldon, N. C.

L. H. Miller has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the Darlington (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. T. Owensby has resigned as loom fixer at Darlington, S. C., to accept similar position with the Louise Mill at Charlotte, N. C.

Jas. Kimball has been promoted from section hand to second hand in picker room at the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

W. F. Sawyer, of Knoxville, Tenn., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Weldon (N. C.) Mills.

J. F. Gilfillan of Alexander City, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

W. A. Gilbert has accepted the position of second hand in spinning room No. 4 at Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

J. C. Martin has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at the Chiquola Mills, Honea Path, S. C.

J. F. Rowe has resigned his position with the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., and moved to Bessemer City, N. C.

G. A. Buchanan, superintendent of the Darlington (S. C.) Mfg. Co., has also become superintendent of the Hartsville (S. C.) Mill.

J. T. Anderson, of Lumberton, N. C., has accepted the position of night superintendent of the Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C.

Geo. Witherspoon, of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Drayton (S. C.) Mills.

E. N. Keller has resigned his position with the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C., to take charge of spinning at the Hannah Pickett Mill of Rockingham, N. C.

F. J. Clark has resigned as assistant superintendent at Ware Shoals, S. C., to become superintendent of the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. A. Carpenter has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Hartsville (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

C. B. Hicks, of Charlotte, has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Dixie Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

C. E. Rogers, of Durham, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Henderson (N. C.) Cotton Mills No. 2.

Geo. Smith, of Rhodhiss, N. C., has accepted a position as section hand in card room at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

W. H. Lanham, of Manchester, Ga., has moved to Greensboro, N. C., and organized the Greensboro Sizing Co. of which he is president.

A. H. Robbins, of Jacksonville, Ala., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. T. Cooper, of Enoree, S. C., has accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Parker Mills Company, Greenville, S. C.

W. P. Hall has resigned as section hand in picker room at the Union Mills, West Durham, N. C., to accept a similar position at Alabama City, Ala.

J. E. Fealds has resigned as second hand in carding at the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., and is now with the Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

C. B. Skipper has resigned as superintendent of the Lancaster (S. C.) Mills, a position which he has held for many years and will retire from the mill business.

W. R. Clayton has resigned his position with the American Machine & Mfg. Co. to accept the position of master mechanic at the Victory Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

P. P. Manning has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to accept a similar position at Ware Shoals, S. C.

J. H. Gardner has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Willingham Mills, Macon, Ga., to accept a similar position with the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

D. D. Towers has resigned as superintendent of the Floyd Cotton Mills, Rome, Ga., to accept a similar position with the Canton (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

M. D. Sides has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C., to become overseer of weaving at Newton, N. C.

J. M. Moore has resigned as superintendent of the Hartsville (S. C.) Cotton Mill to take charge of a lacer mill in the upper part of South Carolina on Sept. 10th.

W. F. O'Pry has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C., to become overseer of carding at the Deep River Mills No. 2, Randleman, N. C.

A. C. Medlin has resigned as overseer spinning with the Lumberton (N. C.) Cotton Mills to accept similar position with the Entwistle Mills of Rockingham, N. C.

J. A. Shinn has resigned as superintendent of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., and will devote all of his time to the Central Mills at Sylacauga, Ala.

T. E. Mullis has resigned as overseer spinning with the Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Lumberton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Thomas E. Ainley has resigned as superintendent of the Elmore Mills, Demopolis, Ala., to become overseer of carding at the Louisville (Ky.) Woolen Mills.

W. F. Walker, superintendent of the Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., who was injured in a wreck on the Seaboard near Chester several weeks ago, is able to be out again.

J. D. Tice, superintendent of the Chiquola Mills, Honea Path, S. C., has been promoted to general superintendent of that mill and the Anderson (S. C.) Mills, Nos. 1 and 2.

W. C. Taylor, who recently resigned as overseer of carding at the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C., has accepted a position with the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., as second hand in carding.

Girl's Body Found in Canal.

The body of Kittie Gilbert, a girl about 20 years old, living in the cotton mill section of Spray, N. C., was found floating in main canal at that place on Monday. No marks of violence were found on the body and it is thought her death is simply a case of accidental drowning.

Pardoned After 15 Months.

Dick Spurgeon, the young white man who killed James A. Haney in a knife duel at the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., about sixteen months ago, and who was given immediate trial and sentenced to life imprisonment, has been granted a pardon by the pardon board, and is again a free man.

Murder Case Dismissed.

Gaston Smith and Al Jones, two young men of the Pomona Mill village, Greensboro, N. C., were arrested last week charged with the murder of Lackey Hackett on September 6th.

On that date the three boys, Jones, Smith and Hackett were in the woods together, where they had been attempting to kill a squirrel. Later the gun, which was carried by Smith, was accidentally discharged, killing Hackett almost instantly. The other two boys went at once to the village and told of the accident, and at that time no arrests were made. Later warrants were sworn out by Hackett's father. The young men were given a hearing on the day after their arrest and the case was dismissed, Hackett's death having been established as an accident.

PATENTS

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Operative Killed at Griffin, Ga.

William McKune, a mill operative, of Griffin, Ga., was murdered last Sunday morning near the Griffin Mill. He was found with wounds in the head, throat and neck, and died shortly afterward.

The coroner ordered the arrest of Jim Harrison, Tommy Hucker, and Jeff Turner. The last two named were jailed, but Harrison could not be found. The evidence was that they had been drinking all night together. Turner declares that Harrison is the guilty man.

Experts Measure Corn at Gluck Mills.

Profs. Hand and Tarbox, of Clemson College Experiment Station will be in Anderson this week for the purpose of measuring corn grown by Guy H. Norris, of the Gluck Mills. Mr. Norris has an acre of corn in his field on which he believes a new record in corn production has been made, and the experts will take an official measure of the yield per acre.

Fatal Shooting Over Girl Operative.

Hank Morse, a young carpenter, Clyde Childers, a machinist at the Pee Dee Mills, and 20-year-old Beulah Stone, an operatives at the mill at Great Falls, were the principal figures in a tragedy enacted on the streets of Rockingham, N. C., last week. The love story of the three was brought to a fatal ending when Morse, with a marriage license in his pocket, was shot down by Childers, who then turned the pistol upon himself.

It seems that Morse had been promised by Miss Stone that she would marry him soon. Childers, a new comer in Rockingham, recently became very attentive to Miss Stone. Morse secured a marriage license on Thursday intending to wed Miss Stone at once. That night Childers called on Miss Stone and they started to a store together. Morse overtook them in a buggy and attempted to take the girl away from Childers, striking at the latter over the girl's shoulder. Childers then drew his pistol and shot Morse. He then turned the pistol upon himself and fired two shots. Morse died in a few minutes. Childers is now in jail in a serious condition, but with a chance to recover.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

Kansas City Cotton Mills Co.,

Kansas City, Kansas.

Carding, Drawing, Speeder Hands, Spinners, Doffers, Spoolers, and Draper Loom Weavers Wanted.

Regular and steady work with good wages. Mill starting up September 1st to 15th; on light duck, etc. All modern machinery; strictly high class work. Healthy location, good water, amusements and churches of all denominations. Apply as above.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Age 46. Married and of good habits. Have been in cotton manufacturing for 36 years, superintendent for 10 years. Guarantee good results. Address No. 34.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or as overseer of spinning. Now employed in first class mill. Good references. Address No. 35.

FOR SALE

One of the best equipped small yarn and cordage mills in the South. Stone building and modern machinery, and good tenant houses, 1,296 spindles and rope attachment, etc. Located in a prosperous town, good churches, schools and good health. It has run three years. Splendid labor. Cost \$53,000, can be bought for \$25,000, to quick purchaser. Machinery almost new and cost considerable more than price asked for whole plant. Owners not mill people. **Batesville Yarn and Cordage Co.**
Care Bank of Batesville
Batesville, Miss.

During the past week we have had a call for a comb man for a small mill that can not pay a big price and we would like to get in touch with a young man experienced on combers.

We also have a call for a card grinder at \$1.50 for a small room but have no one on our list.

WANT POSITION as overseer of weaving or designer. Have been employed in Northern mills. Can furnish good reference, both as to ability and character. Address No. 38.

WANTED—Position of superintendent of small mill or carder in larger mill. Have had long experience in good mills. Address No. 40.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning or as carder and spinner, 18 years experience. Now employed. Married. Age 28. Strictly sober. Can get quantity and quality. Address No. 41.

WANT POSITION AS DYER. Have had 15 years experience on dyeing and bleaching long and short chain

WANT POSITION as overseer of carding. Experienced on combers and on fine yarns. Now employed and have good reference. Address No. 37.

warps and raw stock; also sizing. Have been five years on present job. Good references. Address No. 42.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving; 15 years experience on both white and colored goods. Can furnish references from first class mills. Address No. 43.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of

weaving or overseer and designer in large mill. Native of South Carolina. Long Experience. Best of reference. Married. Age 35. Can get production. Now employed as designer. Will go anywhere. Address 44, care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as engineer, master mechanic and electrician, 10 years practical experience on compound engines, motors and shop work. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 45.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can get results. Would like to correspond with mill needing first class man. Address No. 46.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Fourteen years as carder and spinner and four years as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 47.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving and designing. Experienced on fine and coarse goods, also all kinds of dobby work. Satisfactory references. Address No. 48.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding, or carding and spinning. Have had long experience as overseer of both carding and spinning. Three years experience erecting and overhauling combers. First class references. Address No. 49.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Would accept position as second hand in large room. 15 years experience on sheetings, shirting, drills and box loom work. Address No. 50.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long experience on colored and fancy goods and am an experienced designer. Now employed in the North, but wish to locate in the South. Address No. 51.

SUPERINTENDENT of long and varied experience. 39 years old, of moral and temperate habits. Now employed, but want larger mill and better salary. Correspondence or interviews invited. Address No. 52.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OF SMALL mill or spinner in large mill. 20 years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed as assistant superintendent. Experienced on 4s to 60s both waste and cotton, long and short staple. Best of references. Address No. 53.

WANTED—Position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position of carder and spinner for four years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 54.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and have

filled position in large mills. Good reference. Address No. 55.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Experience on both plain and fancy white and colored goods. Long experience and good references. Address No. 56.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding; 36 years old, married, strictly sober and good manager of help. Six and a half years experience as overseer in good mill. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 57.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am now assistant superintendent of a large mill and giving satisfaction. Can give as references, my present employers. Address No. 58.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. I can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 59.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding and combing or spinning. Long experience; 30 years old, married, strictly sober and can get quantity and quality at right cost. Address No. 60.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning; 15 years experience in both weaving and yarn mills. Can furnish references from good mills. Address No. 61.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long experience on almost all lines of goods manufactured in the South and can furnish fine reference. Address No. 62.

WANTED BY PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. White or colored raw stock, long or short chain beaming and quilting hosiery yarn, fancy mixes, mock twists, etc., 4s to 60s. 15 years as superintendent at present employed; reference No. 1; can come 30 days notice. Address No. 63.

(Continued on Page 18)

A company of colored actors was playing "Othello" in Alabama. Everything had gone along nicely until they came to the scene where Desdemona's fidelity is to be tested. Iago has secured her handkerchief by cajolery, with the connivance of may be established.

Othello—"Desdemona, where am dat handkerchief?" ((Desdemona remains silent.))

Othello—"Desdemona, once more I ask you: where am dat handkerchief?"

At this juncture an old negro woman in the front of the house rose furiously from her seat: "Go way, you fool niggah!" she exclaimed loudly.

"Wipe youth nose on youah sleeve and let dis play go on."—Ex.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of yarn mill. Now employed as superintendent, but would change on account of health of family. 40 years old and have held one position 11 years. Would like a mill in run-down condition. Address No. 64.

WANTED position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in first-class mills on both white and colored goods. Fine references. Address No. 65.

WANT POSITION AS OVERSEER OF WEAVING. Have had long experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references. Would be willing to take a small amount of stock in the mill. Address No. 66.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 67.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can furnish best of references. Address No. 68.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 69.

WANT position as superintendent. Have long experience and am now employed but want larger mill. My references are good and I can get results. Address No. 70.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$2,000. Now employed, but would prefer to change. Good references as to both character and ability. Address No. 71.

WANT POSITION as superintendent of small mill or carder in large mill. Age 39. Married. 25 years in mill business. 5 years in present position of carder. Good manager of help. Address No. 72.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill. Now employed. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 73.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed in large mill but desire to change. Can furnish the best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 74.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Had 12 years experience as overseer and one year as superintendent. Now employed but could change on short notice. Address No. 75.

WANT position as overseer of slashing, beaming, warping and spooling. 14 years experience in this department and overseer for 8 years on all pattern work. Married. Good references. Address No. 76.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am thoroughly posted on all branches of the mill business and can furnish splendid references. Have had long experience. Address No. 77.

WANT position as overseer of winding and reeling or twisting room. Have 4 years' experience as overseer. Can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 78.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Have had 25 years experience. 40 years old. Married. Good references. Address No. 79.

WANT position as superintendent of a 7,000 to 30,000 spindle mill on colored goods. 37 years old. Married and strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 80.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and have had long experience both as carder and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 81.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 82.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. Thoroughly experienced on No. 15s to 60s combed and carded. Now employed. Married and strictly sober. Good manager of help. Address No. 83.

WANTED position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of a small mill. 32 years old. Married. Good references. Experience on 8s to 60s local to Egyptian stock. Address No. 84.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 85.

Pat was hard at work digging a post-hole when the boss strolled by. "Well, Pat," said he, noting the progress of the work, "do you think you will be able to get all that dirt back into the hole again?"

Pat looked doubtfully at the pile of dirt, and then at the hole, scratched the back of his head, and after some thought said: "No, sor, sure I don't think I've dug th' hole deep enough."—Everybody.

Where the Cat Was

"What are the passengers looking out of the window for?" asked a nervous lady passenger on the train as the conductor came through.

"We ran over a cat, madam," said the conductor.

"Was the cat on the track?" she asked.

"Oh, no, ma'am," assured the conductor—"the train chased her up the alley."—Exchange.

Parker Mills Addresses Letter to Cotton Growers.

To the Growers of Staple Cotton:

We wish to advise you that we use at several of our mills in which we are interested, staple cotton ranging in length from full 1-8 to full inch 1-4, and will be glad to get into communication with you with a view of purchasing your crop of same.

Our plan is to buy this cotton direct from the farmer where practicable, and we suggest that if one or more of you will get together in any community 25 or more bales we will send our expert stapler, who will examine your cotton on the spot and make full market offers therefor; but if it be not practicable for you to congregate your cotton, as thus suggested, we would advise that you ship your staple cotton to the Standard Warehouse company, at either Greenville or Columbia, advising us of the shipment, and we will have our staplers to examine the same and make you full market offers therefor.

We further suggest that if practicable you have all staple cotton ginned on a roller gin in order to avoid cutting or napping the staple. This will likewise add to the length of the staple, and correspondingly to its value and price; but if it be not convenient to you so to gin, and you are compelled to use the saw gin, we advise that you watch the roll closely and have the speed regulated so as not to cut the staple. Run the gin slowly.

Whether you use a saw or roller gin we would urge that you see that the gins are free from ordinary staple before allowing your long staple cotton to be put in it.

We shall be glad to cooperate with you in every way possible in the preparations of your staple for the market in order to secure you the best possible results. It is all important that staple cotton should be handled and ginned with greatest care in order that you may compete with the Mississippi sections and secure the prices paid them.

If we can be of any service to you we shall gladly assist you and give you information upon request.

Parties in the eastern part of the State will find it to their advantage to communicate with J. L. Coker & Co., Hartsville, who will buy cotton for our account at full prices.

Very truly,

Parker Cotton Mills Company,
Lewis W. Parker, Pres.
Greenville, Sept. 27.

Stuart W. Cramer Thanked.

(Continued from Page 9.)

American Cotton Manufacturers' Association,
Charlotte, N. C., July 21, 1911.

Mr. Stuart W. Cramer,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

The members of the tariff committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association—of which you are a member—both collectively and individually, desire to express to you their thanks and appreciation for the most excellent work done by you on behalf of the

committee, especially in the preparation of bulletins numbers 1, 2 and 3, containing data so valuable to the committee's work and in addition being such a strong and striking defense of the cotton manufacturing industry.

These bulletins have been universally commended and appreciated by everyone into whose hands they have fallen, which is indeed most pleasing and gratifying to every member of the committee.

Again begging to express our thanks, we are,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. M. Miller, Jr., chairman;
A. H. Bahnsen, Virginia; D. Y. Cooper, North Carolina; James D. Hammett, South Carolina; Charles D. Tuller, Georgia; T. I. Hickman, Georgia; Scott Maxwell, Alabama; T. L. Wainwright, Mississippi; A. W. McLellan, Louisiana; J. C. Saunders, Texas; L. D. Tyson, Tennessee; Paul J. Marris, Kentucky.

((Signed) C. B. BRYANT,

Secretary of the Committee.

Approved: ELLISON A. SMYTH,
President.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

President's Office.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 18, 1911.

Franklin W. Hobbs,

President.

Mr. Stuart W. Cramer,

Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

The members of the tariff committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers wish to express to you their sincere appreciation of the splendid work that you did in behalf of the tariff committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association by your work in Washington, and especially by the tremendous amount of work that you did in the preparation of the Tariff Bulletins 1, 2 and 3, which so clearly set forth the conditions and made such a strong defense of our industry. These bulletins have been so universally commended and have had such widespread circulation that we know that they have been of great benefit.

We, therefore, most heartily congratulate you on this work and express to you our deep appreciation of the same.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Franklin W. Hobbs, G. Minot Weld, James R. MacColl, tariff committee.

The Arkwright Club, 1880.

Boston, Sept. 20, 1911.

Mr. Stuart W. Cramer,

Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

The executive committee of the Arkwright Club desire to express to you their appreciation of your efforts in bringing about the co-operation of Southern and Northern cotton spinners upon tariff legislation, affecting their common interests. The effect of this co-operation is bound to be far-reaching.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) F. C. Dumaine, President;
Theodore Parsons, Arthur H. Lowe, W. F. Shove, Frederic C. McDuffie, C. Minot Weld, Executive Committee.

EDWARD STANWOOD,
Secretary.

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68 William Street, New York, N. Y.

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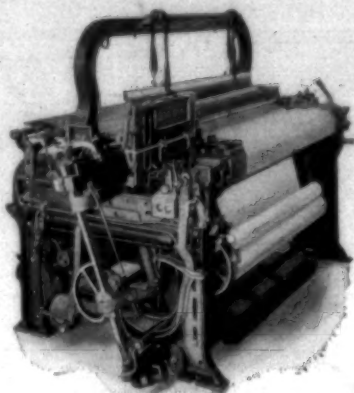
Yours very truly,

SLATER MANUFACTURING CO.
Wm. H. Harris, Treasurer.

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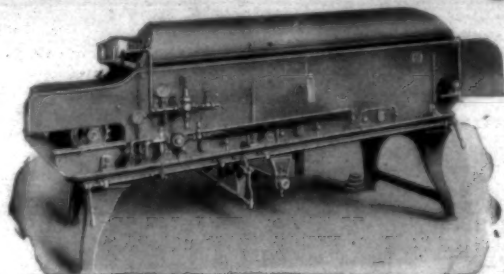
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